

24,000,000 MEN AT WAR, SAYS EXPERT

Gen. Sir William Robertson Gives Graphic Facts About Present Struggle.

DEATH TOLL IS APPALLING

British in France Fired 200,000 Tons of Ammunition in Five or Six Weeks—How Transportation Difficulties Are Overcome.

London.—Gen. Sir William Robertson in a speech recently gave a graphic impression of some of the extraordinary aspects of the present war. It has become merely trite to observe that the war has now completely overshadowed every other occupation and interest in the world, but the extent to which it has done this is suggested in a most forcible way by some figures which General Robertson employed.

In the armies of all the belligerents, he said, there are now 24,000,000 men, which excludes the great civilian armies behind the front; in the Franco-Prussian war the total of all casualties was less than 500,000, while in this war the killed alone can be counted by the million.

"During the past five or six weeks we have, I suppose," said General Robertson, "expended some 200,000 tons of ammunition, which has had to be moved by road, rail and sea from the factories in England to the guns in France and handled probably not less than half a dozen times."

Great Transportation Task.

Two hundred thousand tons of ammunition means rather more than 10,000 railcars as measured by the miniature freight cars commonly loading about twelve tons that are used in England. General Robertson didn't suggest, but any railroad manager with whom one talks will promptly make good the omission, that the mere transportation of this one item of war supplies at a time when freight cars have been sent to France by the thousand constitutes a terrific drain on the country's capacity to move things.

To transport ammunition is a particularly delicate and dangerous business and it is only because of splendid organization and high efficiency among railroad employees that there have been so very few accidents and practically no real disasters as incidents to this service. General Robertson paid a special tribute to the men who have organized and carried on this branch of war work.

Comparing the scale and scope of the present war with former struggles, General Robertson was particularly interesting and impressive. He observed that the greatest peculiarity of the present war is in the colossal numbers of men employed at the front. As a matter of fact, he omitted to emphasize his figures by observing that the great proportion of the civil population immediately engaged in work for the support of the army is quite as impressive a peculiarity of this struggle.

A Warfare of Machinery.

It is a warfare of machinery and mechanisms, many of them new and heretofore almost untried. These have required to be produced, to be tested and to have great bodies of men trained for using them.

Comparing the present war with that of 1870 between Germany and France, General Robertson observed that "in the 1870 war armies were counted by the hundred thousand, and at the battle of Gravelotte, where the heaviest losses were incurred, the total casualties were only about 33,000 men on both sides, while for the whole war the total casualties of both sides were less than half a million."

"In the present war the killed alone can be counted by the million, while the total number of men engaged amounts to nearly 24,000,000. In fact, this war is not, as in the past, a war merely of opposing armies, but a war of nations, and there is not today a man or woman in the empire who is not doing something either to help or to hinder the winning of the war. A man of great distinction told me the other day that he estimated the weight of purely military effort at only 25 per cent of the whole, the remaining 75 per cent being, strictly speaking, of a nonmilitary nature, and made up of many elements—agriculture, food, shipping, diplomacy, etc. I think he is probably not far wrong, and when people ask me, as they sometimes do, how the war is getting on, I feel inclined to reply 'Why ask me? Why not ask yourself and the remainder of the 75 per cent?'"

Allies Outnumber Enemy.

General Robertson's figure of 24,000,000 as the number of men actually engaged in the military operations is probably based on as good information as any man in the world possesses. The British general staff knows all about the armies of the entente countries, and knows all that anybody outside Berlin and Vienna knows about those of the central powers.

He didn't suggest how the numbers are now divided between the two sides, but it is very certain that the entente nations decidedly outweigh their enemies in mere numbers. The Germanic powers on the other hand, have the great advantage of shorter lines and easier communications. With Russia comparatively inactive, it is not at all certain that the weight of numbers is now very decidedly in favor of the entente peoples. But the weight of machinery is decidedly to their advantage. In this connection there has been

some intimation in Petrograd recently of the possibility that Japan might be called upon in some fashion to take a more active part in the struggle.

The first suggestion of this sort which came from Russia was in a brief dispatch saying the government had categorically denied persistent rumors that Japan might be employed to bring pressure against Russia with the purpose of convincing Russia that it would be highly undesirable for her to repudiate her obligations to her allies. Such a suggestion of course would be most unfortunate, and the denial from Petrograd is unquestionably absolutely correct, according to the best authorities here.

World's Greatest Reserve.

But while the employment of Japanese force as an argument with Russia is quite unthinkable there has been a renewal of the suggestion that Japan's magnificent army might yet require to be employed in some way in the European field. It represents the greatest reserve of completely prepared military force that ever stood behind an active military campaign in the world. If there were only means of moving it Japan could readily and quickly put 2,000,000, or if necessary 4,000,000, soldiers into the field.

To move any considerable proportion of such a force even into the nearest fighting areas by water is a ridiculous impossibility at this time. But there has been serious discussion, I am told, at some of the recent conferences among allied leaders of the possibility of bringing Japanese soldiers to Europe by way of the Transiberian railway. Today this would necessitate an immense expansion of the carrying capacity of that route.

A very large part of it has now been double-tracked, and if it shall be recognized by the end of this year that the war is likely to continue several years the further development of Transiberian tonnage capacity might be found feasible and even necessary.

One thing is certain and that is that on neither side is there at present any such prejudice as formerly existed against introducing Asiatics and Africans upon the European battlefields.

The conception of this war as a war of the whole world has been strengthened very greatly since the beginning of the present year. It is looked upon by the western powers now as everybody's war, a war in which everybody has not only an interest but a duty to perform. That conception has affected the attitude of remote and detached peoples to a striking extent. For example, among tribes in Africa which would not be presumed to know anything about what is happening in Europe it is said that there is a very considerable interest and a desire to help the western nations.

BOY MAKES BOMB OF PENCIL; LOSES HAND

Lorain, O.—Aspirations to be a real munition worker just like some of his grown-up companions, cost fourteen-year-old John Katonak his right hand and lacerated his knee. Johnny took the lead from a pencil, filled the hollow tube with powder and plugged it with a dynamite cap in each end. He attached electric wires to set off the charge and when the wires became crossed the explosion followed.

WALL STREET BISHOP QUILTS

Famous Street Preacher Placed on Retired List by the Trinity Corporation.

New York.—"The bishop of Wall street" has held his last service in his open-air cathedral at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, with its pavement of asphalt and its ceiling of sky. In other words, the Rev. Dr. William Wilkinson, friend of millionaires and office boys in the financial district and holder of non-day services there for many years, has been retired by Trinity corporation, whose missioner he has been.

The crowds of rich men and poor who fill the canyon of Wall street at

PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY ON FOREIGN SERVICE

Men of the army and navy of all ranks will receive a 20 per cent increase in pay while on foreign service. The increase is figured on the 1908 schedule.

The revised schedule of the army and marine corps, just issued at Washington, is as follows:

	Monthly.
Lieutenant general	\$214.17
Major general	\$185.47
Brigadier general	\$156.77
Colonel	\$128.07
Lieutenant colonel	\$109.37
Major	\$90.67
Captain	\$71.97
First lieutenant	\$53.27
Second lieutenant	\$34.57
First sergeant, all arms	\$15.87
Battalion sergeant major	\$14.17
Color sergeant	\$12.47
Sergeant, cavalry, artillery, infantry	\$10.77
Corporal, all arms	\$9.07
Privates, first class, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, hospital corps	\$8.37
Privates, second class, hospital corps	\$7.67
Privates	\$6.97

Nurses will receive an advance of \$10 a month. Doctors will receive pay equal to that of an army officer of equal rank. Chief nurses in general hospitals, base hospitals and hospital

JACK BINNS TO FLY



Jack Binns, wireless hero of the steamer Republic may gather fresh heroic laurels in the air. He has just enrolled for the British flying corps in the new British recruiting office opened in New York, under the direction of Brig. Gen. W. A. White.

Binns will be remembered as the first wireless operator to effect a rescue at sea through persistent calls for help. Binns was the wireless man aboard the Republic when she was rammed by the Florida off Nantucket, January 23, 1901. He stuck to his post while the ship was sinking and sent out the famous S. O. S. until the Baltic responded and rescued all of the 800 persons aboard the rammed ship.

Since then he has resided in America.

lunch hour will miss the stocky, white-haired figure who preached the Gospel in the heart of what the major part of the nation has come to regard as a den of wickedness.

He has enjoyed the reputation of being the highest paid street preacher in the world. From Trinity he received a salary of \$5,000 a year. No one will ever know how much of this "the bishop" expended on himself, but the poor will tell that he has always been open-handed and has never withheld his aid when money was needed to keep a home together.

He was a close friend of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who often went to his house.

SMOKE MORE AND EAT LESS

Latest Advice Given to British People in the Food Shortage Situation.

London.—"Smoke more and eat less!"

This is the latest advice given to the British people in the food shortage situation. It comes from Sir John Rees, who says:

"It is to be hoped that the increased tobacco duty will not reduce the quantity. The less people smoke the more they are liable to eat. It is well known that the grossest eaters are non-drinkers and non-smokers."

This advice refers to women as well as men, for the smoking habit has spread widely among women since the war started. Formerly women smoked only in their homes or in restaurants. Now they can be seen in the streets and in factories puffing away at pipes, mild cigars or cigarettes.

Arrests of women for smoking in munition factories became so common that the magistrates had to impose severe penalties to break it up.

The weather's about the only thing some married couples have in common.—Chicago Examiner.

HELP SMALL FARMERS

Co-Operative Bull Associations Becoming Big Factor.

Especially Adapted to Herds Which Are Too Small to Afford Valuable Animal at Hops—Organizations Are New.

There are now more than 30 active co-operative bull associations in the United States, representing a total membership of 650 and owning about 120 pure-bred bulls. In the opinion of specialists, co-operation in this respect is only in its infancy and co-operative bull associations should become a great factor in the improvement of our dairy cattle.

The co-operative bull association is especially adapted to herds which are so small that a valuable bull for each herd would be too heavy an investment to be justified by the extent of the business. Through co-operation, cattle owners are enabled to obtain the benefits which come from the use of a pure-bred sire at an expense



Pure-Bred Bull.

which is no greater, and in many cases is even less, than the cost of maintaining a scrub.

"Better and fewer bulls" is a phrase which represents the aim of these associations. A typical organization is composed of from 15 to 30 farmers who own jointly five bulls. The territory of the association is divided into five breeding blocks and one bull assigned to each block. To prevent inbreeding, each bull is moved to the next block every two years. Barring losses from death or other causes, therefore, no new bulls need be purchased for ten years. It is customary to apportion the purchase price, and the expense of supporting the bulls, among the members according to the number of cows owned by each.

These associations have been known in the United States only since 1908, when the first one was organized, in Michigan. The short time which has elapsed since then makes it impossible to demonstrate the full value of the associations, because the influence of a pure-bred sire is felt in the herd for more than one generation.

In regard to the returns from grading up cattle through the use of the pure-bred bulls of the co-operative associations, one estimate obtained from farmers in Maryland, Michigan, and Minnesota, places the increased value of the offspring in the first generation at from 30 to 80 per cent, or an average of 65 per cent. Such large profits are commonly associated by business men with the possibility of equally serious loss, but in the bull associations this does not seem to be true. It is difficult to see that any probability of loss exists.

TUBERS ON STRAWBERRY BED

Large Yields and High Quality Secured if Suitable Seed Is Used—Ohio Station Plan.

One of the best crops that can be grown on an old strawberry bed is potatoes. They may also be planted after a crop of clover has been cut. Large yields and high quality may be secured if suitable seed is planted.

For such planting the potatoes make quick growth if sprouted in partial sunlight in the spring. When spread out in shallow trays or on a floor where the sun shines part of the day, short, stubby, green sprouts grow to one-half to three-fourths of an inch long, and the tubers shrivel somewhat.

These potatoes may then be cut and planted with the sprouts on, care being taken not to injure them. At the Ohio experiment station such seed planted June 30 yielded nearly twice as much as ordinary cellar-stored potatoes planted the same day.

MITES ON CHICKEN ROOSTS

Pestiferous Insects Can Be Eradicated by Thorough Application of Crude Creosote.

Have you ever lived through the misery of a night spent with bed-bugs when escape was impossible? If so, you can sympathize with chickens on mite-infested roosts. The mites simply swarm over the birds and suck their blood. By painting the roosts and walls with crude creosote, the mites can be utterly destroyed, for the parasites hide in the cracks during the day time and do not stay on the fowls.

HEN CONFINED WITH CHICKS

Not Considered Good Management to Allow Unrestricted Range for First Few Weeks.

It is not good poultry management to allow the mother hen to range unrestricted with her chicks the first weeks. With such freedom the hen frequently takes her brood through wet grass, and as a result some are chilled and die, especially the weaker ones, which are likely to be left behind.

POULTRY MANURE IN GARDEN

Mixed With Equal Amount of Dry Earth and Spread Broadcast Will Prove Beneficial.

A common way of using hen manure for garden purposes is to mix it with an equal amount of dry earth, crush it, and then spread it by hand. The amount necessary, of course, depends upon the condition of the garden soil. A liberal application, spread broadcast, however, will be beneficial in most all cases.

Usually the dust is applied on the dropping boards in the coop, as it helps to keep the coop sanitary, and absorbs the moisture, also prevents the nitrogen in the manure from escaping.

For a complete fertilizer containing hen manure, the following is good: Four hundred pounds of hen manure, 200 pounds of dissolved bone, 100 pounds muriate of potash, 150 pounds of plaster and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda.

At present you would probably have some difficulty in getting the muriate of potash and nitrate of soda, and therefore 300 pounds of dissolved bone and 150 pounds of plaster added to the manure would be the best combination under present circumstances.

FIXING VALUE OF SKIM MILK

Result Given of Experiments Made by Dean Henry at Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Dean W. A. Henry, who for many years was in charge of the feeding experiments at the Wisconsin station, concluded after a great many experiments that when corn is worth 50 cents per bushel the value of skim milk is 37 cents per hundred pounds, and when corn is worth 84 cents per bushel, skim milk is worth 46 cents per hundred.

Gov. W. D. Hoard, for many years a leading dairyman in Wisconsin, suggested the following rule for finding the money value of skim milk: "Multiply the market value of live hogs in cents per pound by five when skim milk is fed alone, but when fed with corn or barley, multiply the price by six." This gives the money value of skim milk per hundred pounds.

The Gurler rule is that skim milk is worth half as much per hundred pounds as corn is worth per bushel. Dollar corn would therefore mean 50 cents as the price for skim milk.

HANDY TRANSFER AND OILER

Tilting of Door of Device Causes Oil or Disinfectant to Run on Back of Hog.

The door of this transfer has a can of oil or disinfectant on the upper side and a layer of felt on the lower side.



Transfer and Oiler.

When the door is tilted the oil or disinfectant flows from an opening, near the upper end of the can, to the felt and thence on the back of the next hog that passes through.

TREATMENT FOR ACID SOILS

Ground Limestone, Air-Slaked, Water-Slaked or Lump Lime Can Be Used Successfully.

Lime is the one remedy used for acid soils, and it is very easily applied. Ground limestone, air-slaked lime, or water-slaked lime, or lump lime can be used. A peck of quicklime will be about right for a square rod of garden, and double the amount of slaked lime or ground limestone will give about the same results. The ground stone or the slaked lime can be scattered easily, but the quicklime will have to be piled in small piles and allowed to slake before it can be distributed. In slaking with water do not use much, just enough so the stone will slake quickly and will make a dry powder when through.

DUST BLANKET SAVES WATER

Evaporation Can Be Prevented by Cultivating, Raking and Hoing, Thus Forming Mulch.

Saving soil water is better than pouring it on by the barrel after it has been wasted by evaporation. This saving is made by cultivating, hoeing and raking the surface soil till it is fine. A fine dust blanket is spread over the garden in this way and the soil water kept from evaporating. Crusting and baking and cracking allows the water to escape into the air.

ANCONA LAYS LARGEST EGGS

Popular Belief That Bulky Fowls Lay Large Eggs Is Disproved by Weight Test.

The popular belief that the larger birds lay large eggs has been disproved in tests. Where all eggs were weighed, it was found that the Ancona, which is smaller than the Leghorn, laid the largest egg of all breeds.



BEST ATTENTION FOR GILTS

They Should Be Given Plenty of Range and Forage So as to Develop Good Constitution.

(By W. J. CARMICHAEL, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

After the gilts have been selected they need further attention, but not necessarily more expensive attention than the market animals require. They should be given plenty of range and forage, so as to develop good constitutions, and given rations which are not very fattening in character.

Less corn and more high protein feeds should be included in their daily allowance, because they are being kept to be developed for an entirely different purpose than are the market hogs. Hogs for the block must be fat



Spring Pigs on Alfalfa.

to sell well, but those for the breeding pen should not be very fat to produce well.

Many people are deceived and buy hogs almost on the basis of their weight alone, and they really lose sight of the size of the frame which supports the weight, consequently they not infrequently buy a 300-pound sow which is very fat and in reality of no larger frame than a smaller-looking 250-pound individual.

Keep the sows, then, in a good, thrifty condition, not overfat, and let them have all the necessary range, if possible away from other stock, especially horses.

Some say that the sows are but a half of the herd, or looking at it from the other angle, that the boar is a half of the herd, and it is fair to assume that this is true when we come to consider the character of the offspring, for they receive one-half of their characters from each parent. One very prominent breeder has stated that if the boar is an average boar he is half of the herd, but if he is a real poor one of an exceptionally good one he is all of it. There is a good bit of truth to that statement.

GRAIN-FED BREEDING SWINE

Breeders Want Hogs With Strong Dense Bones—Feeds, High in Mineral Elements, Favored.

In order that losses by accident may be prevented and the period of usefulness of the animals for breeding purposes, lengthened, breeders want hogs with strong, dense bones. Since cereal grains are low in mineral elements, they should be supplemented by feeds rich in these constituents.

When confined in yards hogs are often fed largely or entirely on grain rations, so that their bones are soft and easily broken. Rations of corn supplemented by tankage and by skim-milk produce the most bone.

Because of the high protein and lime content, alfalfa and clover hay may be fed to advantage to mature breeding hogs, and in the spring green leguminous crops may be used. For feeding in connection with grains to breeding hogs in confinement, lime, corn-cob charcoal, bone flour and wood ashes are also recommended.

SHEEP MAKE GOOD HELPERS

They Will Feed Off Weeds and Growths All Season That Other Stock Will Not Touch.

Sheep are good farm help. They will range a farm from early spring until late fall feeding off weeds and growths that other stock will not touch. A small flock will mow the orchard and keep down the weeds about windbreaks, fences and buildings. All of this is simply incidental "welfare" as the wool clip pays for the flock's keep. The mutton return is the main source of profit. Besides, the high value of farm land, which compels farmers to fence their acres for hogs and other stock, lightens the added expense for keeping sheep.

This year with wool at 10 and 15 cents a pound above normal prices and mutton higher than it has ever been, any farmer is assured handsome returns if he gives his flock reasonable care.